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(54) **DENTAL APPLICATION DEVICE**

DENTALAUFTRAGSVORRICHTUNG

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The embodiments of the present invention relate to dentistry. More particularly, the embodiments relate to a simple and inexpensive disposable tool for polishing teeth and automatically dispensing polishing paste.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Maintaining clean teeth is integral to having healthy oral environment. Accordingly, a myriad of products and dental services are available to clean teeth. More specifically, dental professionals offer cleaning and polishing services. Moreover, most experts recommend such services once or twice a year.

[0003] While the process of cleaning teeth utilizes one or more rigid tools for prying tartar and related build-up from the teeth, polishing paste is applied using an air or electric driven prophylaxis device. Prophylaxis devices conventionally communicate with an air or electric source which is driven by a motor. The prophylaxis device may be disposable or may be sterilized after each polishing. In either case, the prophylaxis device includes a polish applicator fabricated of a pliable material, such as rubber. In practice, a portion of polishing paste is manually placed in a small cup of the applicator. The applicator is then rotatably driven and placed in contact with the teeth to be polished. During a standard polishing, the polishing cup must be intermittently filled with polishing paste. Unfortunately, each filling of the polishing cup requires the dentist or hygienist to stop the polishing process. Thus, because of the numerous breaks, the time for polishing is unnecessarily extended.

[0004] In addition to wasting time, the refilling of the prophylaxis cup requires the dentist to remove the instrument from the patient's mouth and refill the cup. This repeated removal of the instrument increases the risk of transferring a patient's saliva, food debris, or plaque and potential associated blood-borne pathogens.

[0005] Another disadvantage is that gears inside the current prophylaxis devices tend to fail when used at high speed and/or for long durations. The failure increases both time and cost.

[0006] The patent literature is replete with apparatuses and devices integrating a source of polishing paste with the actual applicator. Accordingly, the dentist is not required to stop the polishing process to re-fill the cup. Nonetheless, each of the prior apparatuses and devices are impractical, complex and overly costly in relation to the conventional models discussed above. Thus, even though patented designs exist, they are not available in the market because of the noted shortcomings.

[0007] Conventional polishing devices also incorporate a system of plastic gears designed to rotate the polishing applicator. More specifically, a first plastic shaft

attached at one end to a drive device extends an internal length of the prophylaxis device where a gear resides at a second end of the shaft. A second shaft has a gear at a first end such that it meshes with the gear at the second end of the first shaft. The second shaft extends at an approximately 90° angle from the first shaft and is fixed at a second end to the polish applicator. Consequently, driving or rotating the first shaft causes the first shaft gear to transfer power (i.e., rotational energy) to the second gear which then drives or rotates the polish applicator for application of polish to the teeth. Unfortunately, the plastic gears tend to fail during use thereby requiring the operator to replace the prophylaxis device. Not only is time wasted, but the cost to the care provider and patient increases.

[0008] Document US3579835, upon which the two-part form of claim 1 is based, discloses a rotary dental device provided with self-contained means for automatically feeding a dentifrice to an applicator and including a drive insert with circumferential corrugations formed in the forward portion of the insert. The corrugations provide improved flexibility for contra-angle bends of up to as much as 90 DEG, and at the same time assure a more uniform rate of bend with a reduced tendency to form a sharp crease at any particular location.

[0009] Thus, there continues to be the need for a simple, inexpensive polishing device capable of automatically dispensing polish. In addition, the polishing device should eliminate the plastic gears which can fail when in operation.

SUMMARY

[0010] A dental application device according to the invention is as specified in claim 1. A preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises a disposable prophylaxis device which contains and dispenses polishing paste. The paste is contained in a flexible paste chamber within a prophylaxis housing. The unique design of the prophylaxis angle allows the user to operate the prophylaxis device at any speed without paste being dispensed as long as a prophylaxis cup does not experience any resistance such as that created during contact with a tooth. As the prophylaxis cup contacts a tooth, the resistance experienced by the cup is transferred to the paste chamber such that the paste chamber tends to contract around itself causing paste to be forced from the paste chamber and into the prophylaxis cup. As more pressure is applied on the tooth, more paste is dispensed and when pressure is reduced, less of the paste is dispensed into the prophylaxis cup. Therefore, the new prophylaxis angle design delivers paste on demand in response to the level of pressure placed on the tooth by the prophylaxis cup. It is common practice for the operator of a prophylaxis angle to exert greater pressure on teeth that have significant plaque buildup than on teeth with little plaque buildup.

[0011] In addition, the use of corrugated sections in combination with rigid shafts and disk members eliminates the gears of the prior art and provides for an ergo-

nomic design. Even through there exists one or more bends in a housing of the prophy angle, the corrugated sections transfer rotational energy from a rotating shaft to a prophy cup without any gears.

[0012] During use a professional user (e.g., dental hygienist) removes an individually packaged prophy angle and inserts the drive end of the prophy device into the nose cone of a dental hand piece and when ready to use, a seal on the prophy cup is peeled off and the procedure may begin. Herein, throughout the description of the embodiments of present invention, numerous references are made to paste. It should be understood that paste is intended to be construed broadly to cover any prophylaxis medium or dentifrice, such as paste or gel. In fact, the device herein is not limited to the dental industry and may facilitate non-dental applications of any type of paste, gel or materials having similar properties.

[0013] Other features, embodiments and variations will become evident from the following detailed description, drawings and claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] Fig. 1 shows an internal view of a first embodiment of the present invention;

[0015] Fig. 2 shows a cross-sectional view along direction A of Fig. 1;

[0016] Fig. 3 shows an internal view of an example which does not form part of the present invention;

[0017] Fig. 4 shows an internal view of another example which does not form part of the present invention; and

[0018] Fig. 5 shows an internal view of a second embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0019] A disposable conventional prophy device is joined to an air or electric source and motor (i.e., hand piece motor) which drive a first shaft. The air or electric source is controlled by an operator through hand or feet movements. The first shaft then drives a second shaft via a pair of meshed gears. Then, the second shaft drives a polish applicator. As disclosed below, the embodiments of the present invention eliminate the need for gears and the repetitive manual application of polish into the prophy cup.

[0020] Reference is now made to the figures wherein like parts are referred to by like numerals throughout. Fig. 1 shows a prophy device generally referred to by reference numeral 100. In a conventional manner, the prophy device 100 is received by a hand piece motor handle (not shown). A main housing 105 comprises a circular cross section, which incorporates a first bend 114, a second bend 139, a first open end 103 and a second open end 146. Within the main housing 105, there are multiple protrusions 106, 118, 131, and 146 which act to maintain certain inner components in fixed positions while allowing the inner components to rotate about their longitudinal

axes. The first open end 103 is sized to accept a standard nose cone of a dental hand piece motor and the second open end 146 accommodates placement of a prophy cup 147. In combination, the two bends 114, 139 provide an ergonomically designed device 100 for the user and also permit a wider range of access inside a patient's mouth.

[0021] The main housing 105 can be manufactured with different materials having different colors, textures and/or dimensions. It should be understood that the embodiments of the present invention are not intended to be limited to prophy paste and should be hereby construed to cover the application of any liquids, gels, pastes or similar materials.

[0022] A drive shaft 104 has a first rounded end 101 received by a nose cone of a hand piece motor and a second end 108 attached to a second corrugated drive 111. The hand piece motor maintains connection with the slender shaft 102 by means of a friction grip and transfers rotational energy from the hand piece motor to the drive shaft 104. The circular drive shaft 104 includes a slender shaft 102, widened body 104 and circular notch 107. The circular notch 107 receives protrusion 106 for maintaining the drive shaft 104 in place with respect to the main housing 105 and allowing free rotation of the drive shaft 104 about its longitudinal axis. The second end 108 of the drive shaft 104 is attached to the second corrugated drive 111 such that all the rotational energy generated by the hand piece motor is directly transferred to the second corrugated drive 111.

[0023] The second corrugated drive 111 is a hollow multi-fold member which transfers the rotational energy of the drive shaft 104 to a middle drive disk 116. The second corrugated drive 111 also facilitates transfer of the rotational energy through the first bend 114 of the main housing 105 between the drive shaft 104 and the middle drive disk 116. As the second corrugated drive 111 rotates about its longitudinal axis it forces the corrugated segments to contract on one side 110 and expand on the opposite side 109. This change in shape during rotation is possible because of the flexibility of the material used, the hollow nature of the design and the alternating wide 112 and narrow 113 circumferences forming the drive 111. By using this type of corrugated drive 111, the need for the gears of the prior art are eliminated. Prior art gear systems can fail and generate significant noise levels during use. Because of the unique design and function of the second corrugated drive 111 as described herein, the bend 114 between the axis of the drive shaft 104 and the axis of the middle drive disk 116 can be altered per final design requirements.

[0024] The circular middle drive disk 116 is attached to the second corrugated drive 111 at a first end 115 and a paste chamber 126 at a second end 120. The paste chamber 126 is fabricated a flexible material. The middle drive disk 116 also has a circular notch 117 which receives protrusion 118 for maintaining the middle drive disk 116 in place with respect to the main housing 105 and allowing free rotation of the middle drive disk 116

about its longitudinal axis. A concave portion 119 of the middle drive disk 116 extending into the paste chamber 126 accommodates a pointed end 121 of central rod 123. This accommodation permits the central rod 123 to rotate independently about its longitudinal axis while being prevented from diverging too substantially from a suitable position with respect to the middle drive disk 116.

[0025] The paste chamber 126 functions like a flexible reservoir wherein paste is stored and dispensed on demand during use. The paste chamber 126 attaches at a first end 120 to the middle drive disk 116 and a second end 128 to drive disk 129 which is hollow in the center. Consequently, the rotational energy of the middle drive disk 116 is transferred to the drive disk 129 by the paste chamber 126 only. As long as there is no resistance placed on the drive disk 129, the paste chamber 126 is able to transfer the same rotational energy of the middle drive disk 116 to the drive disk 129 such that both rotate at the same speed. Since the chamber 126 is filled with paste 125, which has mass and occupies a certain volume, it functions like a solid segment. When resistance is placed on the drive disk 129, it creates a speed differential between the drive disk 129 and the middle drive disk 116 causing the paste chamber 126 to compensate for the speed differential by collapsing its flexible walls. As the chamber 126 turns on itself, the volume of the chamber 126 is decreased forcing the paste 125 within the chamber 126 to be pushed out through multiple openings 122 of the central rod 123. The greater the differential speed, the more paste 125 that is pushed out of the chamber 126 through openings 122. When the resistance on the drive disk 129 is removed, no further paste 125 is pushed out.

[0026] The circular drive disk 129 is held in place by protrusion 131 which is received by circular notch 130 on the drive disk 129. A first end 128 is attached to the paste chamber 126 and a second end 133 is attached to a second corrugated drive 138. The central rod 123 is an extension of the drive disk 129 with a pointed end 121 accommodated by the middle drive disk 116. The central rod 123 has multiple openings 122 leading to a central channel 132 with one or more rigid support segments 124 for maintaining the shape of the rod 123 during use. As the paste chamber 126 begins collapsing the paste 125 within the chamber 126 is forced to pass through the openings 122 in the rod 123 into the central channel 132 which guides the paste 125 through the drive disk 129. The central rod 123 maintains a fixed distance between the middle drive disk 116 and the drive disk 129 preventing the collapsing paste chamber 126 from pulling the middle drive disks 116 and drive disk 129 toward one another during use. As the paste 125 within the chamber 126 is depleted, the flexible chamber 126 wraps completely around the central rod 123 with no further speed differential compensation.

[0027] Fig. 2 shows a cross-sectional view in the direction of A depicted in Fig. 1. The aspects, namely the channel 132, multiple openings 122 and rigid support

segments 124, of the rod 123 are clearly visible in Fig. 2. During contraction of the chamber 126, paste 125 is forced from paste chamber 126 through openings 122 and into channel 132 where the paste 125 is forced through drive disk 129.

[0028] The second corrugated drive 138 functions like the second corrugated drive 111. The first corrugated drive 138 accepts paste 125 from the central channel 132 which leads through the central rod 123 and the drive disk 129. The first corrugated drive 138 is attached at a first end 133 to the drive disk 129 and at a second end 140 to a prophy cup holder 141. In this manner, the first corrugated drive 138 guides the paste 125 into a channel 145 of the prophy cup holder 141. The first corrugated drive 138 is a hollow multi-fold member which transfers the rotational energy of the drive disk 129 to the prophy cup holder 141. As the first corrugated drive 138 rotates about its curved longitudinal axis, it forces the corrugated segments to contract on one side 135 and expand on an opposite side 134. This change in shape during rotation is possible because of the flexibility of the material used, the hollow nature of the design and the alternating wide 136 and narrow 137 circumferences forming the drive 138. Using this type of corrugated drive 138 transfers rotational energy through bend 139 and eliminates the need for gears as used with prior art prophy designs. Because of the unique design of the first corrugated drive 138, paste 125 is forced and guided through the bend 139.

[0029] A circular notch 142 of the prophy cup holder 141 receives protrusion 146 maintaining prophy cup holder 141 in a fixed position during rotation about its longitudinal axis. Since the prophy cup holder 141 is attached to the second corrugated drive 138 which is attached to the drive disk 129, any rotational energy of the drive disk 129 is transferred to a button 144 of the prophy cup holder 141 with no loss in rotational speed. The prophy cup holder 141 defines a central channel 145 which allows paste 125 to be forced and guided from the first corrugated drive 138 into prophy cup 147. Beyond the second open end 146 of the housing 105, the prophy cup holder 141 incorporates a disk segment 143 which maintains the prophy cup holder 141 in place and prevents it from being pulled into the housing 105. Button 144 inserts into the prophy cup 147 to secure the cup 147.

[0030] The prophy cup 147 is a separate item which snaps into place on the button 144. The attachment is achieved via the flexible prophy cup 147 having an opening 148 for securely receiving the button 144. To achieve this attachment and prevent paste 125 from exiting there-through, opening 148 of prophy cup 147 is slightly smaller in size than the receiving button 144 of the prophy cup holder 141. At an inside center of the prophy cup 147 a one way valve opening 149 allows extruding paste 125 to be forced through the prophy cup holder 141 and into the prophy cup 147 where it is used to clean the surface of teeth. The one way valve 149 prevents back flow of paste 125 and/or air from entering and traveling into the

paste chamber 126. Ideally, the one way valve 149 is a circular flap which is greater in circumference than the channel 145 of the prophyl cup 141. The one way valve 149 rotates about notch 150. Finally, the end of the prophyl cup 147 is sealed by a removable film 151 to prevent drying of the paste 125 inside the device. It should be understood that the prophyl cup 147 may include other designs and should be hereby construed to include different types of prophyl items including prophyl brushes and different shaped polishers.

[0031] Fig. 3 shows another example of prophyl design 200 without the first bend 114 second corrugated drive 111, middle drive disk 116, paste chamber 126, and drive disk 129. Additionally, prophyl cup holder 141 does not contain a central channel. In this alternative design, a shaft 202 extends through a majority of the length of housing 203. A first end 201 of the shaft 202 is for attachment to a hand piece motor and a second end 227 attaches to a corrugated drive 221. The shaft 202 comprises a first expanded portion 204 having notch 207 for receipt of protrusion 206. As with the previous design, the protrusion 206 maintains the shaft 202 in place during rotation along its longitudinal axis. Similarly, and for the same purpose, a second expanded portion 210 has notch 212 for receipt of protrusion 211. Section 208 extends between the first expanded portion 204 and second expanded portion 210.

[0032] The corrugated drive 221 is a hollow multi-fold member which transfers the rotational energy of the shaft 202 to the prophyl cup holder 214. As the corrugated drive 221 rotates about its curved longitudinal axis, it forces the corrugated segments to contract on one side 213 and expand on an opposite side 222. This change in shape during rotation is possible because of the flexibility of the material used, the hollow nature of the design and the alternating wide 225 and narrow 223 circumferences forming the corrugated drive 221. Using this type of corrugated drive 221 transfers rotational energy through bend 224 and eliminates the need for gears as used with prior art prophyl designs.

[0033] A second end 220 of the corrugated drive 221 attaches to prophyl cup holder 214. A disk 216 beyond the second end 215 of the housing 203 prevents the prophyl cup holder 214 from being pulled into the housing 203. Like the embodiment of Fig. 1, a button 219 receives a flexible prophyl cup 217. In this embodiment, only the prophyl cup 217 contains paste loaded from a separate container by the operator for polishing teeth. For a new patient, a completely new prophyl device is attached to the hand piece motor.

[0034] Fig. 4 shows another example prophyl design 300 without the ability to dispense prophyl paste. This embodiment of a prophyl device 300 comprising two rigid shafts 302 and 321 within housing 303. Rigid shaft 321 replaces the paste chamber 126 of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1. Like the embodiment shown in Fig. 3, the prophyl cup 329 is manually loaded with prophyl paste from a separate container by the operator.

[0035] Fig. 5 shows a second embodiment of a prophyl device 400 similar to the embodiment shown in Fig. 1 without second corrugated drive 111, middle drive disk 116 and first bend 114. The second corrugated drive 111 and drive disk 116 is replaced with rigid shaft 404.

[0036] The prophyl device designs described herein solve the problems, namely complexity, cost of manufacture and failure, associated with the prior art devices. Consequently, the instant designs are able to functionally compete with current commercial models at less cost. Dentists and consumers will both benefit from the unique uncomplicated design.

[0037] It should be understood that materials besides dental paste may be applied to items in fields of use unrelated to the dental industry.

[0038] Although the invention has been described in detail with reference to several embodiments, additional variations and modifications exist within the scope of the invention as described and defined in the following claims.

Claims

1. An dental application device comprising:

a housing (105);
within said housing, a rotatable shaft (104, 404) having a first end (101) for attachment to a drive means and a second end attached to a flexible application material chamber (126), an application material guide means for providing a path for said application material (125) to exit said application material chamber (126), a first corrugated member (138) attached to the application material guide means and an applicator retaining means (141), said applicator retaining means including a channel therethrough; and an applicator (147) attached to said applicator retaining means (141),

characterised in that:

the first corrugated member is a hollow multi-fold member having internal and external wide (136) and narrow (137) alternating circumferences arranged to transfer rotational energy through a bend (139).

2. The application device of claim 1 wherein the application material guide means comprises a disk member (129) having a rod (123) which extends into said application material container (126), said rod (123) having one or more openings in communication with a channel (132) through said rod (123) and disk member (129).

3. The application device of claim 2, wherein the rod

(123) maintains a fixed distance between the disk member (129) and the second end of the rotatable shaft such that the disk member (129) and the second end are prevented from being pulled towards each other as the application material chamber (126) collapses. 5

4. The application device of claim 1 wherein the applicator (147) includes a rotatable one way flap for providing an opening for application material (125) to be forced into the applicator. 10
5. The application device of claim 2 wherein the housing (105) contains two or more protrusions which are received by corresponding notches in the shaft (104, 404) and disk member (129). 15
6. The application device of claim 1, wherein the rotatable shaft (104, 404) is attached to the flexible application material chamber (126) via a second corrugated member (111), said second corrugated member (111) attached to a second disk member (116), said second disk member (116) attached to the flexible application material chamber (126); 20
7. The application device of claim 1 wherein the application material (125) is polishing paste for teeth. 25
8. The application device of claim 1 wherein the applicator retaining means (141) includes a button for receipt by an opening in the applicator. 30
9. The application device of claim 1 wherein the second corrugated member (111) extends through an acute bend in the housing. 35

Patentansprüche

1. Zahnärztliche Applikationsvorrichtung umfassend: 40
 - ein Gehäuse (105);
 - innerhalb des Gehäuses: eine drehbare Welle (104, 404) mit einem ersten Ende (101) zur Anbringung an einem Antriebsmittel und einem zweiten Ende, das an einer flexiblen Applikationsmaterialkammer (126) angebracht ist, ein Applikationsmaterialführungsmittel zur Bereitstellung eines Wegs, auf dem das Applikationsmaterial (125) die Applikationsmaterialkammer (126) verlässt, ein erstes gewelltes Element (138), das am Applikationsmaterialführungselement angebracht ist, und ein Applikatorhaltemittel (141), wobei das Applikatorhaltemittel einen Kanal durch dasselbe hindurch umfasst; und 45
 - einen Applikator (147), der am Applikatorhaltemittel (141) angebracht ist, 50
 - dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** 55

das erste gewellte Element ein mehrfach gebogenes Hohlelement mit inneren und äußeren breiten (136) und schmalen (137) abwechselnden Umfängen ist, die zur Übertragung von Rotationsenergie durch eine Biegung (139) angeordnet sind.

2. Applikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Applikationsmaterialführungsmittel ein Scheibenelement (129) mit einem sich in den Applikationsmaterialbehälter (126) erstreckenden Stab (123) umfasst, wobei der Stab (123) eine oder mehrere Öffnung(en) aufweist, die mit einem Kanal (132) durch den Stab (123) und das Scheibenelement (129) in Verbindung steht/stehen.
3. Applikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei der Stab (123) einen festen Abstand zwischen dem Scheibenelement (129) und dem zweiten Ende der drehbaren Welle aufrechterhält, derart dass verhindert wird, dass das Scheibenelement (129) und das zweite Ende beim Zusammenfallen der Applikationsmaterialkammer (126) zueinander hin gezogen werden.
4. Applikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Applikator (147) eine drehbare Einwegklappe zur Bereitstellung einer Öffnung für in den Applikator zu drückendes Applikationsmaterial (125) umfasst.
5. Applikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei das Gehäuse (105) zwei oder mehr Vorsprünge enthält, die von entsprechenden Kerben in der Welle (104, 404) und dem Scheibenelement (129) aufgenommen werden.
6. Applikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die drehbare Welle (104, 404) über ein zweites gewelltes Element (111) an der flexiblen Applikationsmaterialkammer (126) angebracht ist, wobei das zweite gewellte Element (111) an einem zweiten Scheibenelement (116) angebracht ist, wobei das zweite Scheibenelement (116) an der flexiblen Applikationsmaterialkammer (126) angebracht ist.
7. Applikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Applikationsmaterial (125) Polierpaste für Zähne ist.
8. Applikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Applikatorhaltemittel (141) einen Knopf zur Aufnahme durch eine Öffnung im Applikator umfasst.
9. Applikationsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich das zweite gewellte Element (111) durch eine spitzwinklige Biegung im Gehäuse erstreckt.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'application dentaire, comprenant :

un logement (105) ;
à l'intérieur dudit logement, un arbre rotatif (104, 404) ayant une première extrémité (101) pour fixer à un moyen d'entraînement et une seconde extrémité fixée à une chambre de matériau d'application flexible (126), un moyen de guidage de matériau d'application pour fournir un trajet permettant audit matériau d'application (125) de quitter ladite chambre de matériau d'application (126), un premier élément ondulé (138) fixé au moyen de guidage de matériau d'application et un moyen de retenue d'applicateur (141), ledit moyen de retenue d'applicateur comprenant un canal qui le traverse ; et
un applicateur (147) fixé audit moyen de retenue d'applicateur (141),

caractérisé en ce que :

le premier élément ondulé est un élément creux à plis multiples ayant des circonférences alternées internes et externes larges (136) et étroites (137) aménagées pour transférer de l'énergie de rotation via un coude (139).

2. Dispositif d'application selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le moyen de guidage du matériau d'application comprend un élément de disque (129) ayant une tige (123) qui s'étend dans ledit conteneur de matériau d'application (126), ladite tige (123) ayant une ou plusieurs ouvertures en communication avec un canal (132) passant à travers ladite tige (123) et ledit élément de disque (129).
3. Dispositif d'application selon la revendication 2, dans lequel la tige (123) maintient une distance fixe entre l'élément de disque (129) et la seconde extrémité de l'arbre rotatif de sorte que l'élément de disque (129) et la seconde extrémité ne puissent être tirés l'un vers l'autre lorsque la chambre de matériau d'application (126) s'affaisse.
4. Dispositif d'application selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'applicateur (147) comprend un volet unidirectionnel rotatif pour fournir une ouverture pour que le matériau d'application (125) soit refoulé dans l'applicateur.
5. Dispositif d'application selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le logement (105) contient deux saillies ou plus qui sont reçues par des encoches correspondantes dans l'arbre (104, 404) et l'élément de disque (129).

6. Dispositif d'application selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'arbre rotatif (104, 404) est fixé à la chambre de matériau d'application flexible (126) via un second élément ondulé (111), ledit second élément ondulé (111) étant fixé à un second élément de disque (116), ledit second élément de disque (116) étant fixé à la chambre de matériau d'application flexible (126).
7. Dispositif d'application selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le matériau d'application (125) est de la pâte à polir pour les dents.
8. Dispositif d'application selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le moyen de retenue d'applicateur (141) comprend un bouton qui est susceptible d'être reçu par une ouverture dans l'applicateur.
9. Dispositif d'application selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le second élément ondulé (111) s'étend à travers un coude aigu dans le logement.

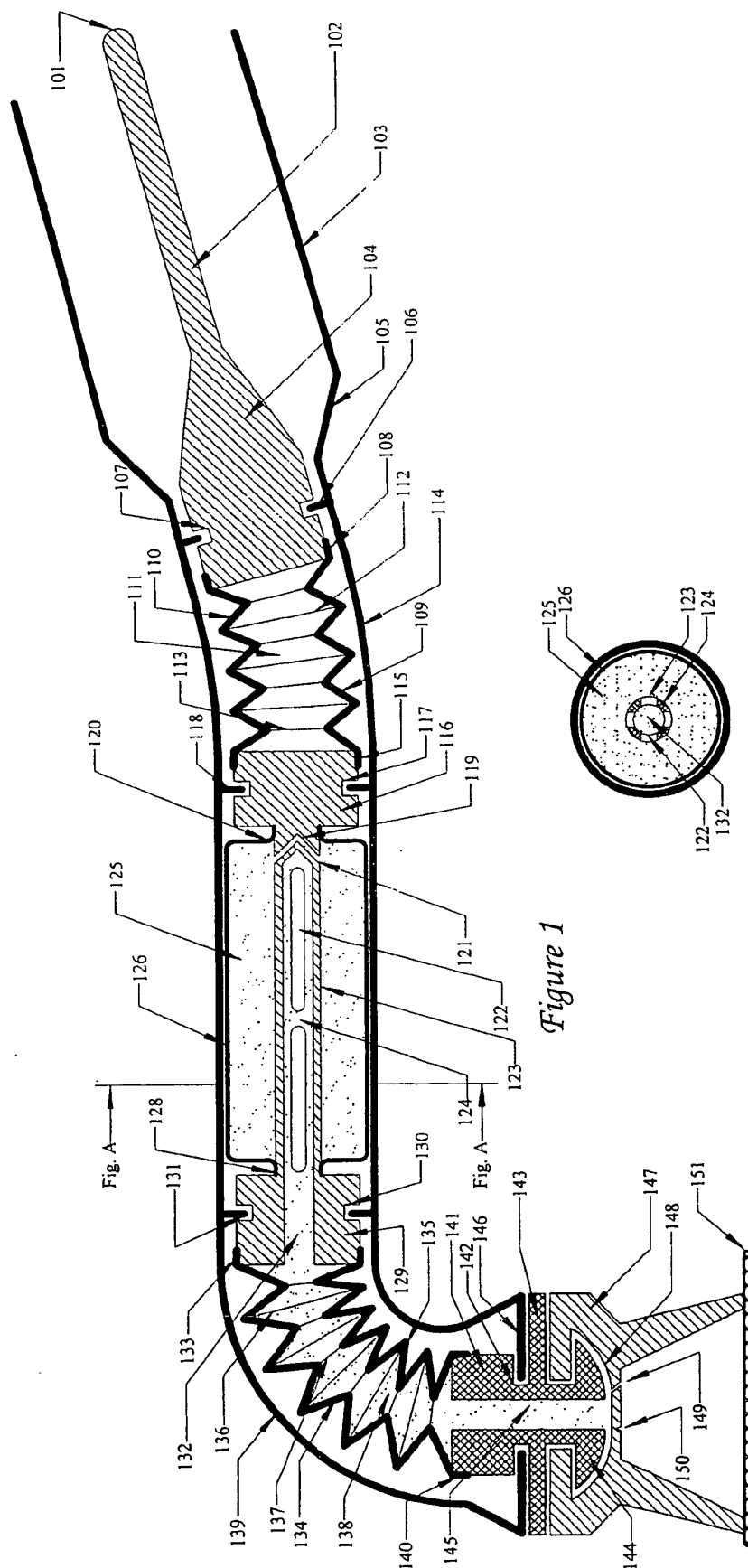


Figure 2

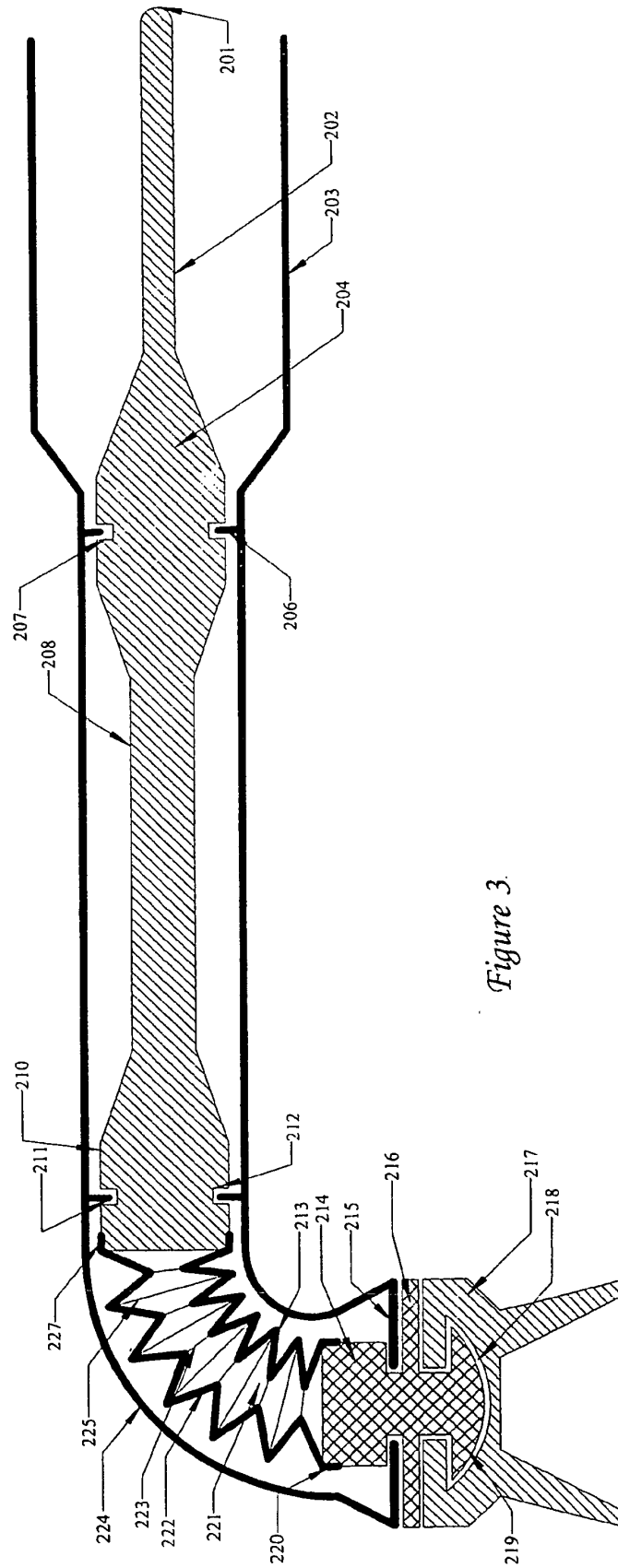


Figure 3.

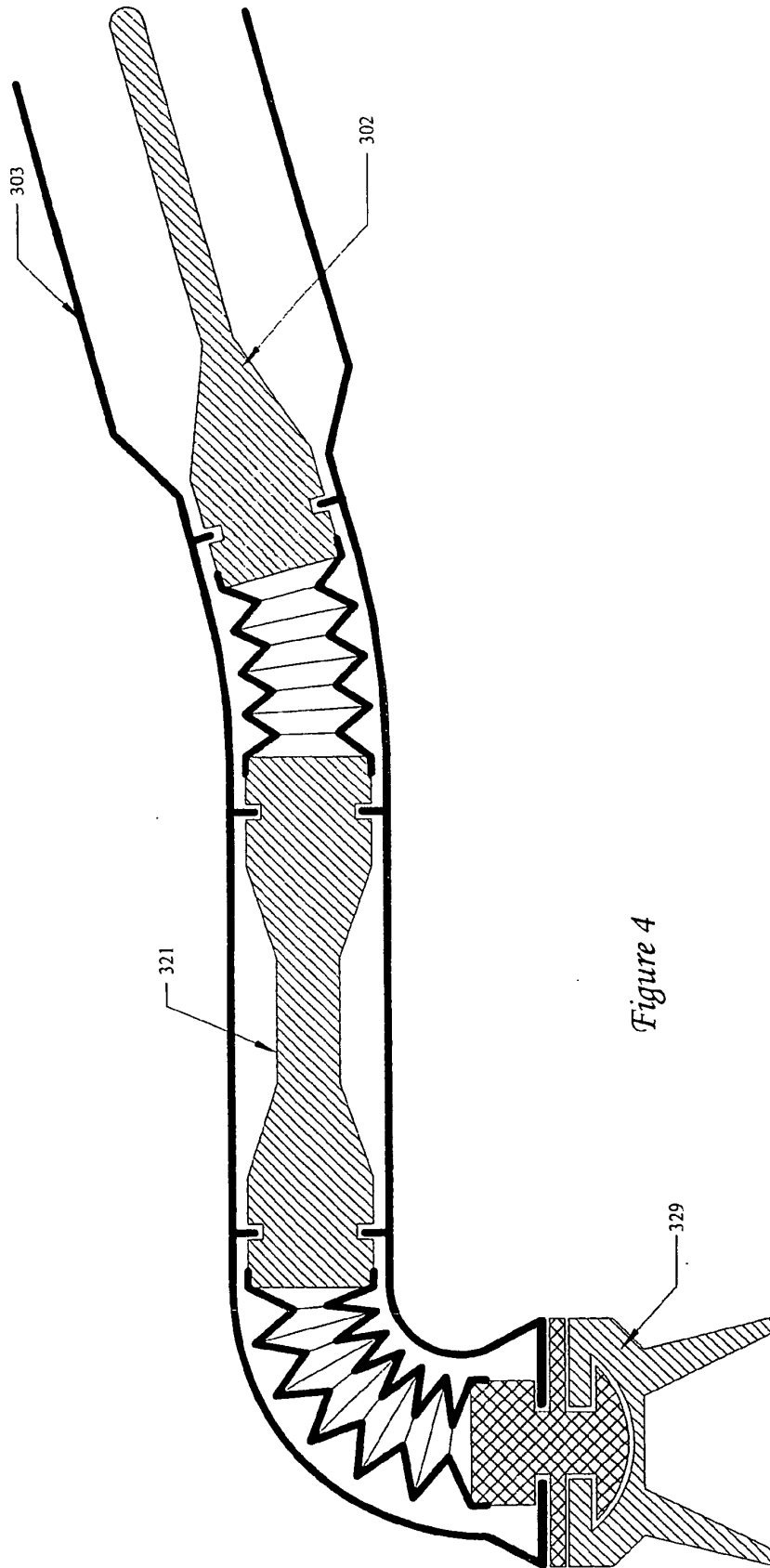


Figure 4

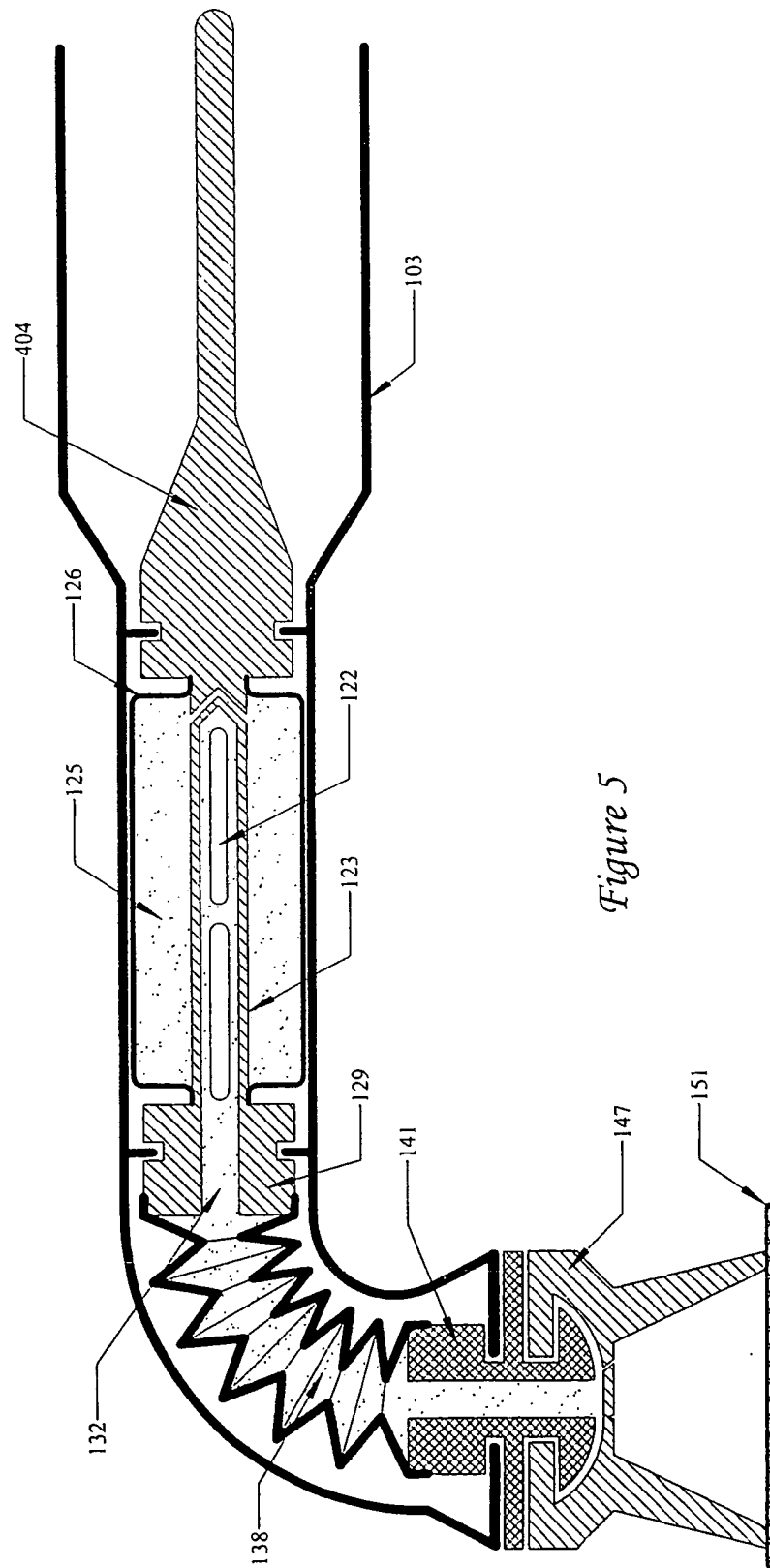


Figure 5

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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